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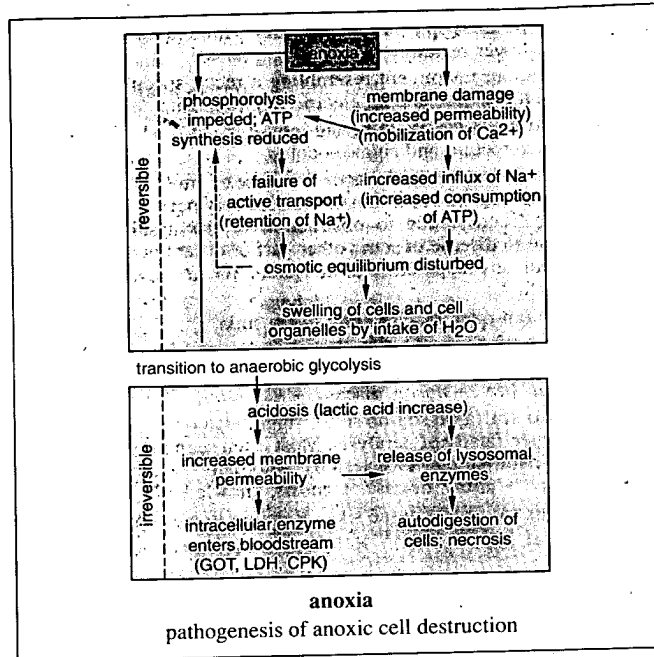
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fibers from the first three cervical nerves. Fibers from a loop between the C-1 and C-2 spinal nerves accompany the hypoglossal nerve for a short distance, leaving it as the superior root of the a. cervicalis. Fibers from a loop between the C-2 and C-3 spinal nerves form the inferior root of the a. cervicalis. Most commonly, the roots merge, forming the a. cervicalis, which gives rise to branches innervating infrahyoid muscles. SYN cervical loop, loop of hypoglossal nerve.

Haller's a., SYN communicating branch of facial nerve with glossopharyngeal nerve.

Henle's a., SYN nephronic loop.

a. hypoglos'si, former name for a. cervicalis.

lenticular a., SYN lenticular loop.

a. lenticula'ris [NA], SYN lenticular loop.

ansae nervo'rum spina'lium, SYN loops of spinal nerves, under loop.

peduncular a., SYN a. peduncularis.

a. peduncula'ris [NA], a complex fiber bundle curving around the medial edge of the internal capsule and connecting the anterior part of the temporal lobe (temporal cortex), amygdala, and olfactory cortex with the mediodorsal nucleus of the thalamus; it enters the thalamus as a component of the inferior thalamic peduncle which also contains a major part of the fibers connecting the mediodorsal nucleus to the orbitofrontal cortex. SYN peduncular a., peduncular loop, Reil's a.

Reil's a., SYN a. peduncularis.

a. sacra'lis, a nerve cord connecting one or both of the sympathetic nerve trunks with the ganglion impar.

a. subcla'via [NA], a nerve cord connecting the middle cervical and stellate sympathetic ganglia, forming a loop around the subclavian artery. SYN subclavian loop, Vieussens' a., Vieussens' loop.

Vieussens' a., SYN a. subclavia.

ansate (an'sāt). SYN ansiform.

anser-ine. 1 (an'ser-in). Resembling or characteristic of a goose. SEE *cutis anserina*, *pes anserinus*. 2 (an'ser-ēn). N^{α} -(β -alanyl)- π -methyl-L-histidine; present in muscle. SYN *N*-methylcarnosine. [L. *anserinus*, fr. *anser*, goose]

ans-i-form (an'si-fōrm). In the shape of a loop or arc. SYN ansate. [L. *ansa*, handle, + *forma*, shape]

ansot-o-my (an-sot'ō-mē). 1. Surgical division of a loop, usually a constricting loop. 2. Section of the ansa lenticularis for treatment of striatal syndromes. [L. *ansa*, handle + G. *tomē*, cutting]

ant-. SEE anti-

ant. One of the most numerous insects (order Hymenoptera) characterized by an extraordinary development of stinging and caste specialization.

harvester a., SYN *Pogonomyrmex*.

velvet a., a wingless mutilid wasp (family Mutillidae, Hymenoptera) known for its venomous sting.

ant-ac-id (ant-as'id). 1. Neutralizing an acid. 2. A substance that reduces or neutralizes acidity, as of the gastric juice secretion. SYN antiacid.

an-tag-o-nism (an-tag'on-izm). 1. Denoting mutual inhibition in action between structures, agents, diseases, or processes. Cf. synergism. 2. The situation in which the effect of two or more factors is smaller than the effect of any one of the factors. SYN mutual resistance. [G. from *anti*, against, + *agōnizomai*, to fight, fr. *agōn*, battle].
bacterial a., the inhibition of one bacterium by another.

an-tag-o-nist (an-tag'ō-nist). Something opposing the action of another; certain structures, agents, physiologic processes that tend to neutralize or impede or effect of others. Cf. synergist.

β -adrenoreceptor a., SYN β -adrenergic blocking agent.
aldosterone a., an agent that opposes the action of the hormone aldosterone on renal tubular mineralocorticoid secretion; these agents, e.g., spironolactone, are useful in the treatment of primary hyperaldosteronism, or hypertension of primary hyperaldosteronism, or hypertension of secondary hyperaldosteronism.

associated a., one of two muscles or groups of muscles that pull in nearly opposite directions, but which, when they get together, move the part in a path between their divergent actions.

calcium a., SYN calcium channel-blocking agent.

competitive a., an antimetabolite.

enzyme a., an antimetabolite or inhibitor of enzyme activity.

folic acid a.'s, modified pterins, such as aminopterin, that interfere with the action of folic acid in the body; these agents, e.g., spironolactone, are useful in the treatment of the symptoms of folic acid deficiency; have been used in cancer chemotherapy.

5-hydroxy tryptamine a.'s, agents which block serotonin receptors and hence interfere with the biological action of 5-HT.

insulin a., substances in the β - and γ -globulin fractions of serum which may induce a functional hypoglycemia; may include nonprecipitating antibodies to human insulin.

muscarinic a., drugs which bind with muscarinic receptors but do not activate them, thus preventing acetylcholine; examples include atropine, scopolamine, and pirenzepine.

opioid a.'s, agents such as naloxone and naltrexone which have high affinity for opiate receptors but do not activate them. These drugs block the effects of exogenous opioids such as morphine, heroin, meperidine, and of endogenously released endorphins and enkephalins.

ant-al-ge-sia (ant-al-jē'zē-ā). Rarely used term for the condition of previous elevation in pain threshold. [anti- + G. *algos*, pain]

ant-al-gic (ant-al'jik). SYN analgesic (2).

ant-al-ka-line (ant-al'kā-līn). Reducing or neutralizing acidity.

ant-aph-ro-di-si-ac (ant'af-rō-diz'ē-ak). SYN anaphrodisiac.
ant-aph-ro-dit-ic (ant'af-rō-dit'ik). 1. SYN anaphrodisiac.
ant-ar-thrit-ic (ant'ar-thrit'ik). Rarely used term for arthritis. 2. A remedy for arthritis. SYN antiarthritic.

ant-as-then-ic (ant-as-then'ik). 1. Strengthening agent. 2. An agent possessing such qualities. [anti- + G. *asthenos*, weakness]

ant-asth-mat-ic (ant-az-mat'ik). 1. Tending to prevent or relieve asthma. 2. An agent that prevents or arrests an asthma attack. SYN antiasthmatic.